

Optical Identification of the Crystalline
Modifications of Indanthrene Blue RS.
Brief Communication

77-28
SOV/70-4-6-29/31

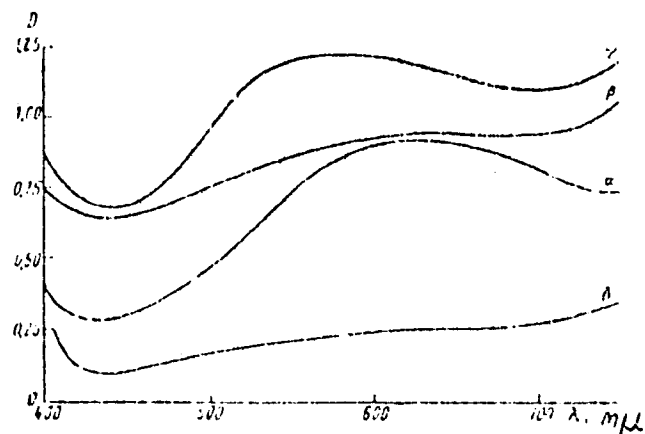


Fig. 1. Absorption curves of α -, β -, γ -, and δ -modifications of Indanthrene blue RS.

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Optical Identification of the Crystalline
Modifications of Idanthrene Blue RS.
Brief Communication

77128
SOV/70-4-6-29/31

ASSOCIATION: Crystallographical Institute of the Academy of
Sciences, USSR, and Scientific Research Institute of
Organic Intermediate Products and Dyes (Institut
kristallografi AN SSSR, i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1959

Card 4/4

NEKRASOVA, Ye.S.; ABRAMOVICH, S.G.

Determining the amount of vat dyes taken up by fabrics. Tekst.
prom. 20 no.7:49-52 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Dyes and dyeing)

ABRAMOVICH, S.G.

Effect of the shape of indanthrene particles on its fixation in
printing. Tekst. prom. 20 no. 11:45-47 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Textile printing) (Dyes and dyeing)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000100220007-9

ABRAMOVICH, S. Sh.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000100220007-9"

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000100220007-9

ABRAMOVICH, S. Sh.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000100220007-9"

Abramovich, S. Sh

65-1-11/14

AUTHORS: Gol'dberg, D. O; Abramovich, S. Sh; and Cherek, I. I.
TITLE: The Catalytic Properties of Bleaching Soil of the
Siliceous Clay- and Bentonite-Type; (Kataliticheskiye
svoystva otbelivayushchikh zemel' tipa opok i
bentonitov).
PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr.1. pp.57-60.
(USSR)
ABSTRACT: When using bleaching earths during the contact puri-
fication it was found that they were not acting only
as bleaching agents but also as catalysts during the
conversion of the components of oils (Refs.2 - 5).
When the bleaching earths are used for contact puri-
fication their cracking and polymerisation properties
have to be taken into account. A large number of ad-
sorbents from various sources in the USSR were tested
and it was found that bleaching earths were present
which differ to a wide extent with regard to their
chemical and mineralogical composition, as well as
their physico-chemical properties, and also in their
behaviour during the contact purification of lubri-
cating oils. One type of bleaching earth is siliceous

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65-1-11/14

The Catalytic Properties of Bleaching Soil of the Siliceous Clay-
and Bentonite-Type.

clay which contains a large amount of silica and a smaller amount of alumina ($\text{SiO}_2:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 8-12$). These agents adsorb tar at room temperature and have very good bleaching properties. The optimal temperature of contact purification of distilled oils by siliceous clay lies in the limits of $150^\circ\text{C} - 170^\circ\text{C}$ and of other oils between $250^\circ\text{C} - 270^\circ\text{C}$. Bentonite bleaching earths contain silica and alumina in a proportion $\text{SiO}_2:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 2-4$. They are characterized by a large number of small diameter pores, adsorb tars badly at room temperature, and require much higher contacting temperatures than the siliceous clay. The catalytic activity of these two types of agents differs to a large extent. Siliceous clay from Zikeyevsk and Simferopol bentonite were tested. Bentonite showed a higher polymerising tendency than siliceous clay (Table 1). Investigations on the cracking properties of Zikeyevsk clay and of bentonite were carried out on a laboratory apparatus which is used for determining the index of activity of catalysts. Cracking experiments were carried out on cetane. The

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The Catalytic Properties of Bleaching Soil of the Siliceous Clay-
and Bentonite-Type.

temperature during the contact purification was in the range of 250°C - 275°C for siliceous clay and 300°C - 350°C for bentonite. Table 2 gives values of cracking experiments on cetane when using aluminium silicate bead catalysts with an activity index of 36.4. The different cracking properties of the two agents are clearly indicated e.g. when using bentonite as a catalyst the yield of benzene is reduced by 50% compared to the yield when using an aluminium silicate bead catalyst; when using the Zikeyevsk siliceous clay catalyst the yield of benzene is five times smaller. Table 3 shows that benzene (the fraction up to 200°C) obtained during cracking on bentonite has a smaller specific weight, a much lower refractive index and a smaller iodine number than when benzene is obtained while using siliceous clay. Results show that the catalytic activity of siliceous clay is much smaller than that of bentonite. Table 4 gives the effect of contact purification on the

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The Catalytic Properties of Bleaching Soil . of the Siliceous Clay-
and Bentonite-Type.

properties of the oil. The composition of gases, separated during the contact purification, varies in relation to the bleaching earths used, and in relation to the treated raw material (Table 5). When siliceous clay is used, unsaturated hydrocarbons are not found in the gas and the percentage of hydrogen is lower than when using bentonite. The experiments also proved that oils, subjected to contact purification with the aid of bleaching earths, undergo cracking. It is concluded that it is preferable to use siliceous clay because bentonites lower the quality of the oils. There are 5 Tables and 9 References - all Russian.

ASSOCIATION: BashNII NP.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

GOL'DBERG, D.O.; CHEREK, I.I.; ABRAMOVICH, S.Sh.

Bleaching earths from some fields of the central and eastern
U.S.S.R. Trudy BashNII NP no.1:156-170 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Bleaching agents) (Clay)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

KREYN, S.E.; GOL'DBERG, D.O.; AKIMOV, V.S.; YEVDOKIMOV, O.P.; ABRAMOVICH, S.Sh.

Additional means for increasing the output of high-quality
lubricating oils. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 4 no.2:4-10
F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

(Lubrication and lubricants)

GOL'DBERG, D.O.; KREYN, S.E.; AKIMOV, V.S.; ABRAMOVICH, S. Sh.; YEVDOKIMOV, O.P.;
FATKULLINA, N.S.; KULINICHEVA, M.A.

Relation between the physicochemical properties and performance
characteristics of residual oils from sulfur-bearing crudes and
the depth of phenol extraction. Trudy Bash NII NP no.3:69-81 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Lubrication and lubricants--Testing)
(Petroleum--Refining)

S/065/60/000/011/003/009

E030/E412

AUTHORS: Kreyn, S.E., Kalayman, Ye.N., Abramovich, S.Sh.,
Gol'berg, D.O., Stupishin, Yu.V. and Smirnova, N.I.

TITLE: Preparation of Low Pour Point Distillate Oils of Type
MK-8 (MK-8) From Tuymazy Devonian Crudes

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.11,
pp.11-14

TEXT: A method has been developed for obtaining high quality low pour point distillate lubricating oils of type MK-8 from Tuymazy Devonian crude and from Balakhany, Dossor and Anastas'yevka crudes. Previous methods for obtaining MC-8 (MS-8) and transformer oils from sulphurous Tuymazy Devonian crudes had used refining with phenol, followed by MEK/toluene or acetone/toluene extraction of paraffins, and by contacting with clay; they all failed on oxidation stability. The present method takes a very narrow cut (IBP and 7,12,28,32,47,54 and 64% boiling at 47,85,120,205,225,300, 330 and 350°C respectively), refines with phenol, and extracts the paraffins by chilling to -65°C with a mixture of ammonia and ethanol and uses no further contacting. Typical data for the oil are: density 0.835 gm/cc; flash point (closed) 158°C;
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S/065/60/000/011/003/009
E030/E4.2

Preparation of Low Pour Point Distillate Oils of Type MK-8 (MK-8)
From Tuymazy Devonian Crudes

viscosity 6.5 centistokes at 50°C, sulphur content 0.37%. It satisfies specification POCT 6547-33 (GOST 6547-33) with a pour point of -55°C. Even higher qualities may be obtained by further fractionation, putting the 305 to 355°C cut through a column with a 250 to 253°C base temperature and taking the 50 to 65% cut with a viscosity of 5.9 to 6.3 centistokes at 50°C. This oil is superior both to MK-8 and transformer oil, with lower viscosity, smaller viscosity-temperature slope from -20 to +50°C and greater oxidation stability on addition of 0.2% Ionol anti-oxidant (meeting specification POCT 981-85 (GOST 981-85)). If 0.7% Ionol is added, exceptional high temperature oxidation stability is obtained, giving only 0.1 gm KOH per gm of oil for oxidation at 170°C. There are 2 tables.

Card 2/2

AKIMOV, V.S.; ABRAMOVICH, S.Sh.; KREYMER, M.L.; YEFREMOVA, M.I.;
MARKEYEVA, L.I.; FOMINA, O.I.

High-viscosity distillates as an additional resource in the
production of motor oils. Trudy BashNII NP no.6:24-34 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

AKIMOV, V.S.; ABRAMOVICH, S.Sh.; MINKAYROVA, S.S.

Laboratory investigation of the combined dewaxing and deoiling
of raffinates from Tuymazi oil and a mixture from Volgograd oil.
Trudy BashNII NP no.7:46-52 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

L 35428-65 EPF(c) EWP(k)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T Pf-L/P1-L/Pr-L WZ

ACCESSION NR: AP5006659

3/0005/65/000/003/0029/0033

AUTHOR: Abramovich, S. Sh.; Ishmayeva, R. M.; Chernozhukov, N. I.

TITLE: Effect of ultrasound on the deparaffinization of oil fractions

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 3, 1965, 29-33

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic treatment, deparaffinization, gatch, oil fraction, magnetostriction, cloud point, paraffin crystal, filtration rate/ UZG-2.5 generator

ABSTRACT: Recently there has appeared a large number of studies of the effect of high-frequency vibrations on the processes of crystallization as well as on the colloidal-chemical properties of certain gels and asphalts. In this connection, the authors experimentally investigated the effect of ultrasound on the properties of paraffin suspensions in a mixture of raffinate and solvent subjected to deparaffinization. Five different fractions of distilled Soviet crude were investigated. The solvent used was acetone-benzene-toluene in the ratio of 30:35:35. The thermal processing was performed at +40°C; the cooling, at the rate of 120°C/hr, and the mixing rate was constant. Ultrasonic treatment was performed with the aid of a magnetostriction device excited by an UZG-2.5 generator. The optimal conditions

Cord 1/2

L 35428-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006659

0

for ultrasonic treatment were tentatively established as follows: suspension temperature must be 6-10°C below the cloud point of the solution, and the treatment should be in a weak acoustic field, as otherwise the paraffin crystals would melt; further, conditions for the formation of a standing wave must be created. Given all these conditions, ultrasonic treatment of distilled oil fractions increases the filtration rate of suspensions 1.5-2 times and reduces by more than in half the oil content of gatch while at the same time correspondingly increasing the yield of deparaffinized oil. In addition it serves to increase the efficiency of deparaffinization of not only sulfur-containing but also sulfur-free raw materials. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: BashNII: NP, MINKh 1 GP

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, FP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

AKIMOV, V.S.; ABRAMOVICH, S.Sh.; SMIRNOVA, N.I.

Effect of the intensity of the mixing of cooled raffinate
solutions on their dewaxing. Trudy BashNIL NP no.7:53-55 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

ABRAMOVICH, S.Sh.; VIPPER, A.B.; GOL'DBERG, D.O.; GREYN, S.E.; KULINICHEVA,
M.A.; FATKULLINA, N.S.

Influence of the depth of phenol purification on the group chemical
composition and properties of viscous distillate oil from sour crude.
Trudy Bash NIINP no.5:259-272 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

KREYN, S.E.; VIPPER, A.B.; GOLDBERG, D.O.; ABRAMOVICH, S.Sh.

Influence of the depth of the phenol purification of distillate and residual components on the working properties of compounded oils from sour crude. Trudy Bash NIINP no.5:2:2-81 1-2.

(MIRA 17:10)

ABRAMOVICH, S.S.; ISHMAYEVA, R.M.; CHERNOZHUKOV, N.I.

Effect of ultrasonic waves on the deparaffinization of
petroleum. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 10 no.3:29-33 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut
naftkhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. Gubkina.

100-443887-100

11714 Dewaxing of films using ultrasound

ИЗВЕЩАНИЕ: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 5, 1977, 10-17

TOPIC TAGS: dewaxing, oil, lubricating oil, ultras and

14-00000. It has been shown that in the filtration of a mixture of wax and solvent stages are required to remove the wax. The first stage is a coarse filtration to remove the bulk of the wax. The second stage is a fine filtration to remove the remaining wax. The use of ultrasonic irradiation in the second stage produced both a dewaxed oil and substantially oil-free wax. Ultrasonic irradiation prior to three-stage filtration speeded up filtration of the mixture. It has also been shown that the use of an oil feedstock containing a small amount of wax can be used to produce a dewaxed oil without the use of ultrasonic irradiation. The use of ultrasonic irradiation in the second stage of a three-stage filtration process is a promising method for the production of dewaxed oil.

Card 1/3

27. 3. 1990 17. 07, 07. 08, 1. 09

W: SEP 5 '64

OTHER

4023

Card 212

L 17620-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T DJ/RM

ACC NR: AP6007673

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/000/0004/0044

INVENTOR: Berents, L. I.; Gavriilyuk, A. D.; Derbaremdiker, A. D.; Vinner, G. G.;
Abramovich, S. Sh.; Novosartov, G. T.; Novichkov, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparative method for hydraulic fluids. Class 23, No. 178439

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 44

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic fluid, petroleum base hydraulic fluid, antiwear additive, antioxidant additive

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for petroleum base hydraulic fluid containing antiwear and antioxidant additives. The residual fraction of transformer oil, with a viscosity of 10.3—10.5 cs at 50C, is used as the petroleum base. Ethylpolysiloxane liquid¹⁵ (mol. wt., 1500—1700) or a composition of Sovol, diphenylamine and Ionol are used as the additives. [BO]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 21Nov64/ ATD PRESS: 4018 //

Card 1/1 *mjs*

UDC: 621.892.86:621.225

ABRAMOVICH, S.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Principal deformation lines on the inner surfaces of shells. Nauch.
trudy NPI 26:431-435 '55. (MIRA 9:12)

(Elastic plates and shells)

ABRAMOVICH, S.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,

Calculating tanks and floors with elliptic bottoms. Nauch.trudy NPI
29:129-142 '55. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Novochoerkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Kafedra vysshey matematiki.

(Tanks) (Elastic plates and shells)

NATALEVICH, V.K.; ABRAMOVICH, S.V., dots., otv. red.; SAVEL'YEV, G.I., st. prepodav., red.; OVSEYENKO, Yu.G., assist., red.; POGREBTSOVA, L.V., red. izd-va; NAUMOVA, Yu.A., tekhn. red.

[Course of lectures in the theory of functions of complex variables] Kurs lektsii po teorii funktsii kompleksnogo peremennogo. Novocherkassk, Redaktsionno-izdatel'skii ot-del NPI, 1962. 189 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Novocherkassk. Politekhnikheskiy institut. Kafedra vyshey matematiki. 2. Novocherkasskiy politekhnikheskiy institut (for Natalevich).
(Functions of complex variables)

ABRAMOVICH, S.V., prepodavatel'; SAVEL'YEV, G.I., st. prepodavatel', otv. red.; NATALEVICH, V.K., st. prepodavatel', red.; KRASHENINNIKOVA, N.N., red.

[Numerical and functional series; lectures for students of technical schools of higher education] Chislovye i funktsional'nye riady; lektsii dlia studentov tekhnicheskikh vuzov. Novocherkassk, 1963. 68 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Novocherkassk. Politekhnikheskiy institut. Kafedra vyshey matematiki.

ABRAMOVICH, S. E.

Experimental pharmacological study of crystalline Soviet periplocin. S. E. Abramovich. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 4, No. 1, 82-8 (1941) (Chem. Zentr. 1943, II, 511). According to bio. assays (with frogs and cats) periplocin is of the same order as atropine in bio. activity, specifically vasoconstrictor potency for isolated vessels of peripheral and internal organs. Unlike other glycosides, periplocin depresses the central nervous system of cold-blooded animals. Julian F. Smith

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000100220007-9"

ABRAMOVICH, T. I.

USSR/Chemistry Reaction processes

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 28/35

Authors : Perekalin, V. V., Popova, L. P., and Abramovich, T. I.

Title : Destruction of carbon-carbon bonds under the effect of diazo-compounds.
Part 2.- Reaction of some ternary amines of the diphenylmethane series
with diazo-compounds

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24, Ed. 7, 1233 - 1238, July 1954

Abstract : The cause for the splitting of the carbon-carbon bonds between the methane
carbon atom and the carbon atoms of benzene nuclei, which takes place
during the reaction of ternary diphenylmethane amines with diazo-compounds,
is elucidated. The effect of the H-atom displacement by the hydroxyl
group in the methane radical, and conversion of the carbinol radical to
a carbonyl radical on the splitting of the carbon-carbon bonds, is
explained. Three USSR, 4 German, and 1 Italian reference. Table.

Institution : The Gertsen Pedagogical Institute, Leningrad

Submitted : September 29, 1953

SOV/20-121-2-28/53

AUTHOR3: ~~Abramovich, T. I.~~ Gragerov, I. P., Perekalin, V. V.

TITLE: The Isotopic Exchange of Hydrogen and the Capability of the Methyl Derivatives of Nitrogen Containing Heterocycles to Enter Into Condensation Reactions (Izotopnyy obmen vodoroda i sposobnost' metil'nykh proizvodnykh azotsoderzhashchikh geterotsiklov k reaktsiyam kondensatsii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 2, pp. 295 - 298 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The heterocycles mentioned in the title which have a methyl radical in an α - or γ -position to the hetero atom, as well as their quaternary salts enter into condensation reactions with aldehydes, nitroso-compounds, diazo-compounds, nitroolefines (Ref 1) and others. These conversions usually take place in an alkaline medium. These compounds can be arranged into a series as regards their activity. The opinion (e.g. as mentioned in Ref 2) that the velocity of the condensation reactions as well as the possibility of their course at all is determined by the easy cleaving-off of protons from the

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SOV/20-121-2-26/53

The Isotopic Exchange of Hydrogen and the Capability of the Methyl Derivatives of Nitrogen Containing Heterocycles to Enter Into Condensation Reactions

methyl radicals, is widely spread. As the said easiness is quantitatively characterized by the velocity of the isotopic exchange of hydrogen in an alkaline medium it was interesting to compare the velocity of the exchange of the compounds mentioned with their tendency to condensation reactions. By doing so also the factors could be explained which determine the mobility of the hydrogen in the methyl group in dependence on its structure. In the present paper the authors investigated the exchange of hydrogen between the compounds of the series (1) and the methylalcohols CH_3OD in the presence of triethylamine. The ratio between the substance investigated, the alcohol, and the catalyst was about constant and amounted to 0,007 : 0,03 : 0,001 moles correspondingly. Figure 1 presents the results obtained as the function of $\ln(1-z)$ versus the duration t , where z denotes the share in the exchange calculated in relation to the three hydrogen atoms of the methyl radical subjected to the exchange. The points obtained in the experiment may satisfactorily be located on the straight line describing the time course of the reactions of first order. The mean

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SOV/20-121-2-28/53

The Isotopic Exchange of Hydrogen and the Capability of the Methyl Derivatives of Nitrogen Containing Heterocycles to Enter Into Condensation Reactions

values of the velocity constants K (Table 1) were found from the slope of this straight. The exchange of the above mentioned experiments concerns only the hydrogen of the methyl residues being in an α - or β -position to the hetero atom (the hydrogen of the N-H bindings is not included). The consecutive order of the exchange velocities reflects the differently easy cleaving-off of protons from the methyl radicals. The comparison between the series (1) and the data in table 1 shows that the activity in the condensation reactions does not correspond to the tendency to the cleaving-off of protons. Thus the ionization of hydrogen, at least in several cases, does not represent the limiting stage of condensation reactions. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A. I. Gertsena
(Leningrad Pedagogical Institute imeni A. I. Gertsen)
Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii
Card 3/4 nauk USSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. V.

SOV/20-121-2-28/53

The Isotopic Exchange of Hydrogen and the Capability of the Methyl Derivatives
of Nitrogen Containing Heterocycles to Enter Into Condensation Reactions

Pisarzhevskiy, AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: March 18, 1958, by A. N. Frumkin, Member, Academy of Sciences,
USSR

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1958

Card 4/4

ABRAMOVICH, T.I.; GRAGEROV, I.P.; PEREKALIN, V.V.

Isotopic hydrogen exchange in connection with the tendency toward
condensation reactions. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.6:1962-1968 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN Ukrainakoy
SSR i Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I.Gertsena.
(Condensation products (Chemistry)) (Deuterium)

ABRAMOVICH, V.

Some faults in the "Temp-3" television receiver. Radio
no. 11:45-47 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Television--Receivers and reception)

ABRAMOVICH, V.

Features in the repair of television sets with printed circuits.
Radio no.12:43 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Television--Repairing)

ABRAMOVICH, V.

Elimination of jitter in the image of "Rekord" television
receivers. Radio no.1:39 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Television--Repairing)

ADRIANOVICH, V.

Increase in the sensitivity of television receivers. Radio
no.9:21-23 S '61. (LIT 14:10)
(Television--Receivers and reception)

ABRAMOVICH, V., ingh.

Power supply unit for an antenna amplifier. Radio no.12:28 D '62.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Electric power supply to apparatus)

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ACRAMOVICH, V.
CA

Detection of traces of petroleum products in rectified spirit. V. Abramovich. *Soviet-Vostochnaya Prom.* 15, No. 7, 38(1938); *Chem. Abstr.* 1939, II, 2545. A modified taste test is described. Petroleum-like impurities can also be recognized by disn., since when they are present the first runnings produce a turbid emulsion when collected in water. W. A. Moore

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

SELECT ONE ONLY

FROM SOURCE

SELECT ONE ONLY

COMMON ELEMENTS		COMMON VARIABLE MOET	
<p>ABRAMOVICH, V. CA</p>		<p>16</p>	
<p>Pure ingredients. V. Abramovich. <i>Spektr. Khimichesk. Prom.</i> 15, No. 7, 28-31 (1938); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1939, II, 545. - It is recommended that c. p. anethole be used as a substitute for the essential oils of anis seeds in the manuf. of liqueurs. W. A. Moore</p>			
<p>AST-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>SEARCHED SERIALIZED</p>		<p>INDEXED FILED</p>	
<p>NOV 1968</p>		<p>NOV 1968</p>	

ABRAMOVICH, V. A.										PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX										TEST AND AIR CURE									
CA																													
Device for fastening thermometer scale inside the stem. V. A. Abramovich. U.S.S.R. 60,451, Oct. 31, 1947. M. II																													
ASR-ELA DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													
ABSTRACT										REMARKS										REMARKS									
100000 HAS ONE DOT										REMARKS										REMARKS									
100000 HAS ONE DOT										REMARKS										REMARKS									

Alkylaromatics, H.P.

div Synthesis of farnesol and farnesal. I. K. Sarycheva,
G. G. Morozova, V. A. Alabovich, S. A. Brilliant, L. F.
Serchenko, and N. A. Pechenkin. *J. Gen. Chem.*
U.S.S.R. 25, 1913 (1955) (Engl. translation). See C.A.
50, 8111f. *B. M. R.*

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PM

✓ Synthesis of farnesol and farnesal. I. I. Sarysheva,

N. G. Morozova, V. A. Abramovich, S. A. Dzhilbert, L. F.

Serjienko, and N. A. Pirogovskii (Inst. Fine Chem.

Technol., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 25, 2451-6

(1955); cf. Kerschbaum, C.A. 7, 2753; Ruzicka, C.A. 17,

2419. —To MeMgI from 4.42 g. Mg in Et₂O there was

added at 0° 88 g. AcCH=CH₂CH₂OH in Et₂O and after 8

hrs. at room temp. the mixt. was decompd. with ice-20%

AcOH, yielding 51.4% Me₃C(OH)(CH₂)₃OH, b_p 120-7° d₂₀

0.9645, n_D²⁰ 1.4192. This (21.2 g.) in dry C₆H₆ was treated

with ice cooling with 40.6 g. PBr₃ in 40 ml. C₆H₆ and the

mixt. kept 3 hrs. on a steam bath and treated with ice,

yielding 50.1% di-Br ac. eg. b_p 91-5°, d₂₀ 1.5409, n_D²⁰

1.4888, which darkens in air. This (3.8 g.) and 7.8 g.

pyridine heated 2 hrs. at 60-70° in partial vacuum (150

mm.), and the mixt. cooled and filtered gave on distn.

78.4% Me₃C:CHCH₂CH₂Br, b_p 96°, d₂₀ 1.3172, n_D²⁰ 1.4720.

This (8 g.) in Et₂O was added to 1.2 g. Mg and the Grignard

reagent was treated at 0° with 3.43 g. AcCH=CH₂ in Et₂O

over 0.5 hr.; after 2 hrs. at room temp. the mixt. was

treated with ice-20% AcOH and extd. with Et₂O, yielding

20.3% farnesol, b_p 128-30°, d₂₀ 0.8725, n_D²⁰ 1.4626. This (10

g.) in 30 ml. Me₂h brought to reflux and treated 2 hrs

Chem

(6)

1/2

(over)

Syn of farnesol and farnesal

with dry HCl yielded 87.5% *tercetyl chloride*, bp 195-197°, d₄ 0.9315, n_D²⁰ 1.4789. EtONa from 11.73 g. Na and 200 ml. EtOH was treated with 60.37 g. AcCH₂CO₂Et, followed after 1 hr. by 88.05 g. geranyl chloride, at 24-30 drops per min., after which the mixt. was refluxed until it became neutral to litmus; treatment with 150 ml. H₂O and refluxing with 42.9 g. Ba(OH)₂ 8 hrs. gave a ppt. of the Ba salt of geranylacetoacetic ester, which was treated with 20% HCl and extd. with Et₂O to yield 79.6% *α,β*-dihydro-*pseudosenone*, bp 136-8°, d₄ 0.8812, n_D²⁰ 1.4860. This (34.86 g.) mixed with 24.4 g. ClCH₂CO₂Et in C₆H₆ was added to 4.86 g. Mg in refluxing C₆H₆; after refluxing 1 hr. and cooling, the mixt. treated with 10% HCl gave *undecyl Et β-hydroxyketone-farnesalolol*, bp 163-70°, which upon larger redistillation (16.7 g.) in C₆H₆ was treated dropwise with 2.5 g. POCl₃ in 16 ml. pyridine and the mixt. refluxed 45 min., cooled, and quenched in H₂O; the org. layer was washed with NaHCO₃ and distd., yielding 4.6 g. *Et farnesalate*, C₂₇H₄₄O₂, bp 162-1°, d₄ 0.9250, n_D²⁰ 1.4793. This (2.6 g.) in Et₂O was added to 0.23 g. LiAlH₄ in Et₂O at -20° and stirred 1 hr. at -50° yielding after treatment with H₂O 84% *farnesol*, bp 142-5°, d₄ 0.9016, n_D²⁰ 1.4857, which treated with AcCl in pyridine, C₆H₆, with ice cooling 8 hrs. gave 70.1% *undecyl farnesal*, bp 165-7°, d₄ 0.9247, n_D²⁰ 1.4770. Shaking 1.33 g. *farnesol* with 100 ml. petr. ether and 10 g. activated MnO₂ 4 hrs. gave 62.1% *farnesal*, bp 165-6°, d₄ 0.9209, n_D²⁰ 1.4871; *semicarbazone*, m. 130-72°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

2/2

DM

KHANDOV, Z.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; ABRAMOVICH, V.A., inzh.

Increasing the power and improving the economic characteristics of
diesels through evaporative cooling by water injection. Trudy
MVT no.70:5-16 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

ABSTRACT

... of the temperature of the freezing air on the ...
... of the ... Italy 1197 no. 70 13-21 1971.

(MIRA 18:00)

SALASHOVA, L.G.; PRIGORNOV, N.G.; KUPCHENKO, L.I. Zh. tekhn. fiz. 1965, 41, 1, 100.

Conditions for the production of porous and fire-free coatings from acid baths. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.4:677-833 Ap '65. (MIRA 18-6)

ABRAMOVICH, V. R.

20

Rubber as a corrosion-preventive material in the rayon industry. V. R. Abramovich. *Tekhn. Byull. Gost. (U. S. S. R.)* 1937, No. 1-2, 61-4; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1, No. 7, 105-6(1938).—A. describes expl. studies on the substitution of Pb by rubber for covering the iron and wooden parts of app. in the production of rayon. The material must not only be elastic but must also be resistant to 13% H_2SO_4 , solns., solns. of Na_2SO_4 and $ZnSO_4$ at 45-77°, weak bases, and air contg. about 0.2 g. of CS_2 and about 0.04 g. of H_2S per cu. in. The results showed that the action of H_2SO_4 and of the sulfates is insignificant under the conditions. Under production conditions the rubber coverings (vulcanized) of the iron parts, and of the wooden parts (unvulcanized rubber) showed no visible changes. No loosening of rubber from the covered objects or of seams was noted.

W. R. Henn

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Abramovich, V. R.
AID P - 5595

Subject : USSR/Engineering
Card 1/1 Pub. 107-a - 7/12
Authors : Abramovich, V. R., Eng., and V. N. Timofeyev, Eng.
Title : Arc welding and gas soldering of copper-nickel pipe-
lines.
Periodical : Svar. proizv., 11, 25-28, N 1956
Abstract : The authors describe the tests and results obtained
in welding and soldering of the MN-5 and MN-10 copper
and nickel alloy pipes of 80x5mm and 55x2.5mm size,
and plates of the same alloys 2 to 4mm thick with
certain additional materials, electrodes and coatings.
Six tables, 3 photos (3 macro- and 2 micro-pictures),
1 graph; 2 Russian references (1949-54), 1 US ref-
erence (1954).
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

157-28-4-7277

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 138 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Abramovich, V. R.

TITLE: ~~New Investigations~~ in the Welding of Copper (Novyye issledovaniya svarki medi)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Svarochnoye proiz-vo. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1957, pp 56-63

ABSTRACT: The effect of O content in the parent metal on the mechanical properties of welded and soldered joints of MZ-grade Cu are investigated. 4-6 mm gauge rolled Cu contained 0.00016-0.09 percent O as Cu_2O . Plates were joined in three ways: 1) by arc welding with metal electrodes (E) made of Cu with a "Komsomolets" coating, and of BrKMts 3-1 bronze with ZT coating; 2) by arc welding with graphite E, the filler metal being BrOF9-0.3 and "borax slag" flux; 3) by $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{-O}_2$ soldering with LOK59-1-0.3 rods using fused borax flux. The groove angle was 30-35°. It was established that joints of Cu containing ≤ 0.01 percent O could be made by all three methods, that their strength was no less than that of the parent metal, and that they would take a bend of 180°.

Card 1/2 The strength of welded metal E and of soldered Cu junctions drops

107-58-4-7277

New Investigations in the Welding of Copper

by a factor of as much as 60 percent as the O content of the base metal rises from 0.03 to 0.09 percent, while plasticity drops to 20-16 percent of what it had been. The mechanical properties of joints of such Cu, welded by graphite E, were no poorer than those of joints of Cu containing ≤ 0.01 percent O. Failure of the specimens occurred either along the boundary of fusion or on the boundary between the solder and the parent metal. Cu_2O was absent in all joints a fact that is to be explained by the effect of the powerful deoxidizers (Si, Mn, Al, P, Zn, B), contained in the rods, fluxes, or coatings. At ≥ 0.03 percent O, a large number of pores, cavities, and cracks along the boundary of fusion or solder was observed in joints produced by brazing or welding with metal E. A band 0.07-0.20 mm in width free of Cu_2O is present alongside the seam or the solder in the parent metal. It is assumed that because of the readier solubility of Cu_2O in the liquid than in the solid phase, Cu_2O migrates from the base metal to the weld boundary in welding and brazing. Cu_2O reacts with the deoxidizers in the liquid bath of the weld, and the reaction products float to the surface. The course of reaction in the liquid bath and the liberation of gases from it make for a reduced rate of crystallization of the bath in welding with carbon E, containing P in the rods, and creation of a reduction atmosphere around the bath by graphite E. The manufacture of MES structural sheet metal Cu containing ≤ 0.01 percent O has been developed at the Leningrad "Krasnyy Vyborzhets" Plant.
Card 2/2
V.S.

1. Copper--Welding 2. Copper--Soldering 3. Copper--Welded joints--Mechanical properties 4. Copper--Soldered joints--Mechanical properties

АБРАМОВИЧ, Л.А.

135-5-4/14

SUBJECT: USSR/Welding.

AUTHORS: Abramovich, V.R., Engineer, and Kapralova, L.A., Engineer.

TITLE: Effect of Oxygen Content in Copper on the Properties of Welded and Brazed Joints. (Issledovaniye vliyaniya soderzhaniya kisloroda v medi na svoystva svarnykh i payanykh soyedineniy.)

PERIODICAL: "Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo", 1957, # 5, pp 12-16 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Subject investigation had the purpose of finding data which could be used as a basis for recommending one or the other welding or brazing method for copper containing various quantities of oxygen, since no such data are as yet available.

For the experiments was used deoxidized copper with an oxygen content of 0.00066%, 4 mm thick, further copper with 0.0022% oxygen, 6 mm thick; copper "M3c" with about 0.01 % oxygen, 5mm thick; and copper "M3" with 0.03%, 0.06%, and 0.09% oxygen, 5 and 6 mm thick. The content of other elements was equal in all specimens.

Card 1/2

The composition of the electrodes coating "Konsomolets" and "3T", as well as the composition of the welding rod "Лр0ф9.03" and its coating, and of the solder "НОК 59-1-0.3" are specified

135-5-4/14

TITLE: Effect of Oxygen Content in Copper on the Properties of Welded and Brazed Joints. (Issledovaniye vliyaniya sodержaniya kisloroda v medi na svoystva svarnykh i payanykh soyedineniy).
in the article.

It was found that copper with oxygen content of not over 0.01%, in welded as well as in brazed joints, had the same strength and formability as the base metal, and that welding by metal electrodes is to be recommended in this case. When the oxygen content in copper exceeds 0.01%, welding by carbon electrode, with rods "Бр0Ф 9-0.3", is to be recommended.

The article contains 4 tables, 4 diagrams, 1 photograph, and 4 references (all Russian).

ASSOCIATION: Central Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Transportation (Tsentrал'nyy nauchnyy issledovatel'skiy institut ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya - TsNIi MPS)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

ABRAMOVICH, V.R., inzhener.

Effect of the heating cycle in welding and soldering on the corrosion
resistance of copper tubes. Sudostroenie 23 no.5:56-58 May '57.
(Marine pipe fitting) (Tubes--Welding) (NIRA 10:6)

Handwritten: ABRAMOVICH, V.R.

DEMCHUK, I.S., inzhener; ABRAMOVICH, V.R., inzhener.

Welding suction heads to copper tubes with use of induction
heating. Sudostroenie 23 no.7:45-47 J1 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Marine pipe fitting) (Tube--Welding) (Induction heating)

ABRAMOVICH, V.R.

AUTHORS: Kokh, B.A., and Abramovich, V.R.; Engineers 135-58-5-7/17

TITLE: Calculating the Cooling Rate of Weld Metal in Arc Welding
(Raschët skorosti okhlazhdeniya metalla shva pri dugovoy na-
plavke)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 5, pp 19-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Parts must sometimes be welded to sheet metal, the other side of which is in water, as for instance in ship repair work. The study of the properties of welded joints made under these conditions - with the purpose of working out the optimum welding technology - is connected with the study of thermal processes. The article contains information on an experimental investigation of the cooling rate of weld seams under the aforementioned welding conditions. A detailed description of the methods, devices and materials used in the experiments is given. Correction coefficients were evolved for N.N. Rykalin's cooling rate calculation formula [ref. 3]. Also investigated was the cooling process of weld metal where welds are made to massive bodies (for the condition $\frac{1}{\theta} \leq 0.4$), and corrections were evolved to the known formula by N.N. Rykalin which enables the calculation of cooling rate at high

Card 1/2

Calculating the Cooling Rate of Weld Metal in Arc Welding 135-58-5-7/17

temperatures. Cooling rate coefficients of $0.06 \text{ cal/cm-sec}^{\circ}\text{C}$ for low-alloy steel and of $0.076 \text{ cal/cm-sec}^{\circ}\text{C}$ for low-carbon steel are recommended for calculation of the cooling rate of weld metal at 550°C .

There are 6 diagrams and 7 Soviet references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3400

Abramovich, Vladimir Rafailovich

Svarka i payka latuni (Welding and Brazing of Brass) 2d ed., rev. and enl. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1959. 138 p. Errata slip inserted. 8,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: A.Ye. Vol'; Ed.: B.V. Smolev; Tech. Ed.: L.M. Shishkova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel and qualified welders.

COVERAGE: The book is a general review of Soviet experience gained in the welding and brazing of brass. Results obtained from experimental research work are presented. The book contains information on brass joining published in Soviet and non-Soviet literature. No personalities are mentioned. There are 35 references: 30 Soviet, and 5 English.

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SOV/3400

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 6/6

VK/jb
5-13-60

ABRAMOVICH, V.R., inzh.

Mechanical properties of welded and soldered joints in copper
and copper-nickel alloys. Svar. proizv. no.2:31-33 F '59.

(MIRA 12:1)

(Copper--Welding) (Copper-nickel alloys--Welding)
(Welding--Testing)

S/137/60/000/012/022/041
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 12, p. 141,
29175

AUTHOR: Abramovich, V.R.

TITLE: Automatic and Semiautomatic Submerged Arc Welding of Brass

PERIODICAL: Tr. nauchno-tekhn. o-va sudostroita. prom-sti, 1959, No. 33, pp.115-
117

TEXT: An investigation was made of automatic and semi-automatic submerged
arc welding of 4 to 20 mm thick Л62 (L62) brass.

V.P.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

DZHIVAGA, Ivan Ivanovich; KERNER, M.S., retsenzent; ABRAMOVICH, V.R.,
retsenzent; RUSSO, V.L., retsenzent; ISKOZ, B.B., nauchnyy red.;
LISOK, E.I., red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Electric arc welding of nonferrous metals and alloys] Elektrodu-
govaia svarka tsvetnykh metallov i spлавov. Leningrad, Gos.
soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroitel'noi promyshl., 1961. 138 p.

(MIRA 14:9)

(Nonferrous metals--Welding)

[illegible]

.....

А. П. БУДОРГ: Абрамович, В. В.

TITLE: Advanced methods of welding pipelines for ships

SRUNČE Republiškanska konferentsiya svarsheblkov Litvy Progressivnyye metody

L 61867-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5013456

2

of steel conduit systems are discussed (gas-blanketed welding, submerged arc welding), as they pertain to specific tasks and system types. Consumable-electrode welding with automatic and semi-automatic equipment is described. Production of a "mechanized" built

since this results in considerably enhanced operational reliability in comparison with soldered pipelines; 2) When manufacturing pipelines of low-carbon steels the basic welding method should be semi-automatic carbon dioxide welding; 3) Stainless steel pipelines should be produced mainly through the use of automatic and manual argon-arc welding;

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Apr 60

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Card 33

MIGAY, Konstantin Vasil'yevich, kand. med. nauk; TIMOFEYeva,
Ol'ga Nikolayevna, kand. tekhn. nauk; YUSHTIN, Yevgeniy
Ivanovich, inzh.; DROZDOV, D.F., inzh., retsenzent;
ABRAMOVICH, V.R., inzh., retsenzent; OSMINKIN, Ya.M.,
nauchn. red.; SOSIPATROV, O.A., red.

[Safety measures during electric welding operations in
shipbuilding] Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri elektrosvarochnykh
rabotakh v sudostroenii. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Sudostroenie," 1964. 59 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043479

S/0135/64/000/008/0008/0011

AUTHOR: Abramovich, V. R.; (Engineer)

TITLE: On the chemical inhomogeneity of a weld seam in the automatic argon arc welding with a tungsten electrode

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1964, 8-11

TOPIC TAGS: welding, argon arc welding, tungsten arc welding, tube welding, welding protecting atmosphere

ABSTRACT: The author investigated the chemical inhomogeneity of weld seams in relation to the technological conditions. The welding of tubes was conducted in various gases (air, carbon dioxide, argon). Chemical analysis demonstrated that the admixture elements in steel (Mn, Ti, Ni, Mo, Cr) are depleted in the weld seam in various degrees, depending on the gas used. The best results with respect to homogeneity of the weld seams are obtained by filling the tubes with argon or CO₂. The use of welding rod Su-08GSA in welding tubes of low carbon steel eliminates the formation of hot shortness. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 5 tables

Card 1/2

PETROV, Vladilen Nikolayevich; ABRAMOVICH, V.R., inzh., retsenzent;
ISKUZ, B.B., inzh., retsenzent; PETROV, G.L., nauchn. red.;
VLASOVA, Z.V., red.

[Welding and cutting of stainless steel] Svarka i rezka nerzha-
veiushchikh stali. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 202 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

ASTASOVICH, V. V.

"Preserving the Activity of Pure Culture Vine Yeasts," *Tr. SSSR 17*, No 7, 1952

MIRA June 1952

Abraham, V. V.

Differential staining to identify
of some cells
of some cells

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Fermentation
industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6519

Author: Abramovich, V. V.

Institution: Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Viticulture and Vinicul-
ture

Title: Vinicultural Practices in the USA

Original

Publication: Byul. nauch.-tekhn. inform., Ukr. n.-1. in-t vinogradarstva i
vinodeliya, 1955, No 1, 24-27

Abstract: A review of No 1-6 of the periodical "Wines and Vines" for 1955.

Card 1/1

ABRAMOVICH, V.V.; CHEBOTAREV, A.V.

Cooking grape jelly in a vacuum apparatus. Kons. i ov. prom.
14 no.6:12 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Bykovetskiy plodokonservnyy zavod.
(Grapes) (Jelly)

U. ABRAMOVICH, Ya.A.

Treating burns according to Dzhanelidze's method. Mikurgina
Supplement:57 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz 3-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy (Taganrog)
(BURNS AND SCALDS)

ABRAMOVICH, Ya.S., inzhener; VOLKOV, V.M., inzhener; MEYER, L.A.,
inzhener.

Efficient system of awarding fuel economy prizes. Elek.sta. 27
no.3:61 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Boilers)

ABRAMOVICH, YA. Z.

USSR.

Cuprous sulfate and 2-naphthol in gas analysis. Ya. Z. Abramovich and L. A. Meler. *Elek. Stantsii* 21, No. 2, 65-6 (1960); cf. Zadunov and Zel'vinskaya, *C.A.* 36, 3027. -- A fresh soln. of recently ppd. Cu_2O and 2- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ in H_2SO_4 absorbs CO and not H_2 or CH_4 . It is used after absorption of CO_2 and O . It gives slightly larger values than those obtained by combustion. John Howe Scott

KIRGINTSEV, A.N.; ABRAMOVICH, Y.I.

Thermodynamics of ion exchange in aqueous solutions. Dokl. AN
SSSR 165 no.1:140-142 H '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
Submitted March 20, 1965.

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.; ABRAMOVICH, Ye.I.; CHERNETSOV, P.P.

Paint materials for protecting the outer surface of pipelines and methods of their application. Lakokras.mat. 1 ikh prim. no.4:53-54 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Pipelines) (Protective coatings)

S/081/61/000/019/078/085
B103/B147

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, Ye. N., Abramovich, Ye. I., Chernetsov, P. P.

TITLE: Varnishes and paints to protect the outer surface of pipelines and their application

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1961, 511, abstract 19P235 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 4, 1960, 53-54)

TEXT: The authors give brief data on the results of investigations concerning the selection of varnish and paint protections for the open-air sections of the Bukhara-Sverdlovsk pipeline. The following variants were chosen for experimental sections on the basis of preliminary laboratory tests: two layers of ПВХ-714 (PVKh-714) enamel on a prime coat of $\Phi\Lambda$ -013 (FL-013) or $\Phi\Lambda$ -03K (FL-03K) or $\Phi\chi\Gamma\mathcal{M}$ (FKhGM); one layer of ground coat 3-4020 (E-4020); two layers of $\chi\mathcal{B}$ -113 (KhV-113) varnish with aluminum powder (10-15%) on a $\mathcal{B}\chi\Gamma\mathcal{M}$ (VKhGM) prime coat. [Abstracter's note: The original writes PVKh-714 and PKhV-714 alternately. Since a PVC coat is assumed, the version PVKh-714 was chosen.] A two- or three-Card 1/2

Varnishes and paints to ...

S/081/61/000/019/078/085
B103/B147

layer coat with PVKh-714 enamel on a VKhGM prime coat and preceding
VL-08 (VL-08) prime coat of the welding seams is recommended on the basis
of a six-month test of experimental sections of the Samarkand-Bukhara
pipeline painted with these variants; pipeline should be sprayed before
installation with subsequent mending of damaged parts. [Abstracter's
note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ABRAMOVICH, Ye. I.

Facial characteristics of middle and upper Devonian sediments in the Kalkanata mountains of the Tashkent region and possibility of syngenetic accumulation of lead in dolomites. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. geol. no.3:35-47 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Kalkanata Mountains--Mineralogy)

A. Abramovich, Ye. L.

AUTHOR: Abramovich, Ye. L.

20-3-25/46

TITLE: The Peculiarities in the Distribution of Fe, Mn, Cu, and of Trace Elements in Sedimentary Rocks D_{2+3} of the Near Tashkent Region
(Osobennosti raspredeleniya zheleza, margantsa, medi i malykh elementov v osadochnykh porodakh D_{2+3} Pritashkentskogo rayona).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 3, pp. 439-442 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: 1) The spectroscopical analysis by the author have shown that each of the elements referred to, is bound to a certain petrographic type of rock. An increase of their relative contents at the transition of coarse grained sandy petrofacies into fine-grained ones, is applicable to all these elements. The farther one retires from the shore of the water where the sedimentation has taken place, the more one will meet a differentiation with an increase of carbonates. Some elements like Ba, Ti, V, and especially Cr, attain their maximum in rocks which are enriched by a fine "terrigenous" material (in aleurithens and marls) and they decrease rapidly in dolomites (which have no terrigenous admixture). The contrary is the case with Fe, Mn and Cu. The cause for this bond is the following: As is well-known, the solubility of the mentioned elements in water is very

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little. Therefore they lack in dissolved state in river water. Thus they are mainly conveyed in form of fine mechanic suspension of rivers. The distribution of these elements in sea water takes place according to the rules of mechanic sedimentation. The deviations and exceptions from this rule should be sought in a deviating way of deposition of these elements. This was in first line due to the higher CO_2 content in the air and in the water of the Devon sea.

The oxidation reducing potential which is lowered in this way, could have acted effectively on the kind of conveyance of the aforesaid elements. The close relation of these elements with the loam substance indicates that trace elements were conveyed into the sea, mainly as suspension. The elements could participate in this process as isomorphous admixture on lattices of fine ground aluminium silicates. Moreover these elements could be contained in fine-distributed metallic oxides, as rutile, aratase, magnetite and others. A great part of the trace elements was apparently transferred in absorbed state on the surface of colloidal salts of loamy minerals, as well as of the iron, manganese and silicon gels. They were distributed

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and deposited in the sea together with the pelit-fraction. V and Cr are almost completely lacking in the carbonate facies, apparently as a consequence of their sharply marked clastophile traits. The increased concentration of strontium in lines is likely to be explained by a smaller absorbability of loam particles and by its transfer, chiefly in form of ion solutions. Strontium subsequently could be deposited together with the calcium solution as carbonate. The contrasting increase of Fe, Mn and Cu compared with the trace elements in the carbonate facies of the open sea, in comparison with recent sediments, may be explained by the transfer of these elements as soluble salts, most presumably bi-carbonates, which are more fit for conveyance. This could be the case especially with a higher content of CO₂ in the air

and in water. Maybe that brines of iron-sesquioxide passed the shore-zone and migrated, protected by organic colloides (Humus with decelerated coagulation contact of river and sea water), into the central parts of the sea. The trace elements, however, were coagulated by silicate suspension and deposited in the shore region. 2) Total content of iron occurs in the investigated rocks in various mineral forms which are found in individual petrofacial types of rocks in

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varying quantitative proportions.

The Peculiarities in the Distribution of Fe, Mn, Cu, and of Trace Elements in Sedimentary Rocks D_{2+3} of the Near Tashkent Region. 20-3-25/16

There are 3 figures, and 8 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Geology AN UzSSR (Institut geologii Akademii nauk UzSSR).

PRESENTED: March 12, 1957, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician.

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20-5-29/48

Accumulation in D_{2+3} Deposits of the Tashkent Region

tical insolubility of the lead under exogenous conditions is one of its geochemical peculiarities. Thus it can be transferred by the recent rivers, mainly as suspension, like the other trace elements. Therefore it occurs also in marls. The attempt to explain the lead occurrence in dolomites where it occurs, in connection to that, in concentrations similar to those of the ores, with its transfer from the continent as suspension meets with difficulties and contradictions. For dolomites are formed, according to the investigations of the author, in stagnant water, isolated from the coming in of the terrigenous material from the continent. Moreover, the distribution curves of the lead speak of the stopping of the coming in of clastic lead, approximatively at the time of the sedimentation of pelite chalk which are interspersed to the greatest extent with other trace elements. However, a series of traits of the lead mineralization among others the isotopic composition which speaks of a Devonian age proves that the main mass of the lead is connected, also in the dolomites, with the sedimentogenesis. One is forced to assume that lead could penetrate into the dolomite slimes in solved state. This question cannot be solved today clearly: either these solutions were hydrothermas which trickled through on the bottom of the sea, or such a physical-chemical regime (other pH and Eh, temperature, etc.) prevailed in the geo-

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logical past that admitted the existence of solved lead salts. In this latter case lead could be adsorbed by the dolomite itself or by the organic substance of the slime. During the diagenesis of the dolomites which took place under to great extent reducing conditions the heavy metals of the slime were at first desorbed and then eliminated as sulphides. In late diagenesis stages galena was partly re-distributed in a "lithifying" sediment, the ores recrystallized to a certain extent, and the organic relics substituted metasomatically by galenite. The recent shape of the ores is due to a further transformation under influence of the regional and hydrothermal metamorphism. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 9 references, all of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: **Institute of Geology, AN Uzbek SSR**
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ABRAMOVICH, Ye.L., Cand Geol-Min Sci--(diss) "Lithology of the central-
and upper-Devonian deposits and the genetic peculiarities of ~~the~~ lead
deposits in ~~the~~ dolomites of the Balkan-Ata mountains." Tashkent, Pub-
lishing House of the Acad Sci UzSSR, 1958. 19 pp (Acad Sci UzSSR. Inst
of Geology), 150 copies (IL, 47-58, 131)

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Diagenetic and matamorphic changes in D_{2-3} sediments of the Kalkanata Mountains. Uzb.geol.shur. no.6:71-73 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

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(Kalkanata Mountains--Petrology)

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Authigenous magnesium hydrochlorite in carbonate rocks of the
Kalkan-Ata. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no. 3:21-24 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

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A.S. Uklonskim.
(Kalkan-Ata--Dolomites) (Magnesium chlorites)

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Clay minerals in carbonate sediments $\mu_2 + 3$ in the Tashkent region.

Uzb. geol. zhur. no.4:50-55 '59.

(MIRA 13:1)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR.

(Tashkent region--Clay)